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MR. ELLSWORTH'S REPORT.

We have received a copy of the first part of the Report of the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, from which we make the following extracts:

In my last report an account was given of a mode of constructing cheap cottages, of unburnt brick. The numerous experiments of a similar kind since attempted in the United States, and the satisfaction then experienced, together with the repeated inquiries on this subject, lead me to remark, that, from accounts of the similar use of such brick in Egypt, it is proved that they have been found, undecayed and sound, in arches which have even stood the test of two thousand years. The cottage, erected by myself, on Massachusetts avenue, in full sight of the Capitol, and which is two stories in height, stands well: appears as handsome as the best brick houses; and, being warm in winter and cool in summer, justifies me fully in recommending a similar mode of building, especially where clay is abundant and timber scarce.

Some have doubted the policy of erecting such houses in cold climates; but it may be remarked, that in Canada these buildings have been successfully proved, as will be seen by a reference to the paper marked G. Some facts have been collected respecting plank roads, that may be interesting to those sections of our country where facilities for the transportation of passengers and produce are so much needed. The description of these roads, as used in Canada, may be found in an appendix, belonging to the agricultural statistics above mentioned, marked D.

By a valuable machine, with ten yoke of oxen, and five hands, a ditch of suitable depth for draining lands, (fourteen inches deep, and twenty-eight inches wide at the top,) ten miles may be excavated in one day, at an expense, by contract, of not more than three cents per rod. A larger machine, with a greater number of oxen, will excavate a ditch three feet deep. The great importance of such an instrument on the prairies of the West will at once be seen and acknowledged.

A description of a process for preserving wood, by Dr. Boncherie, as furnished by a report of the French academy, may also be found in another paper, marked H. By means of another preparation—exhausting the air, and then infusing sulphate of iron or other substances into the pores of wood, for railroads—it is said the wood has been rendered so hard that the iron wheel of the car leaves no trace after more than a year's use of this "metallic" wood.

The rapid improvement of the arts may help to account for the reduction of price, in many articles of manufacture, and especially in some that are usually ranked among the necessities of life. Individuals now in Congress can recollect of having, 30 years since, purchased shirting at sixty-two and a half cents per yard, who, the last year, have bought that which was equally good for eleven cents per yard only.

Hosiery, too, is now made in this country with astonishing rapidity, by the aid of the power weaving loom—an American invention, and which has not yet been introduced into England. While there, it is a full day's work to knit, by hand, two pairs of drawers, a girl here, (at \$2 50 per week,) will make, by the power loom, twenty pairs in the same time. A piece twenty-eight inches in width, and one inch long, can be knit in one minute.

The expense of manufacturing this article has thus been reduced to about one-tenth of the former method by hand looms. The importance of this improvement may be estimated from the fact that the quantity of hosiery used in the United States is valued at \$2,500,000, and the stockings, woven shirts, and drawers, made in this country, at \$500,000.

The little article of hooks and eyes is another illustration of the same progress of inventive industry. Thirty years ago, the price was \$1 50 the gross pairs; now, the same quantity may be purchased for from fifteen to twenty cents. At one establishment in New Britain, Connecticut, eighty to one hundred thousand pairs per day are made and plated by a galvanic battery, or the cold silver process. The value of this article consumed in a year in this country is said to be \$750,000.

Another article very essential to the husbandman, horse shoes, furnishes a similar proof of the bearing of the progress of invention. An improved kind of horse shoes, made at Troy, New York, for some time past, is now sold at the price of only five cents per pound, ready prepared to be used in shoeing the animal. At a factory recently erected, 50 tons of these are now turned out per day; and it is thought that they can be made and sent to Europe at as good a profit as is derived from American clocks, which have handsomely remunerated the exporter.

The improvements in the manufacture and making up of leather have also greatly reduced the price of another useful article, shoes.

By further inventions, to render leather water-proof, likewise, much has been done to protect the health and promote economy. Those who have not turned their attention to this subject may be surprised to learn that leather made water-proof, in the best manner, will last at least one-third longer than other kinds. Allowing, therefore, \$3 per head for each person in the United States for shoes, the cost of this article in the whole country would be \$50,000,000; one third of which saved would be over \$16,000,000. Some of the preparations for rendering leather water-proof are much less expensive than others. A very simple composition of rosin, beeswax, and tallow, simply applied warm, both to the soles and uppers, so that the leather is thoroughly saturated with the mixture, has been found to be very effectual for the purpose.

During my late visit to New York, I visited the sugar works of Messrs. Tyler and Mapes, in Leonard street; which establishment has adopted the new process of sugar making invented by Professor Mapes. By this process, they manufacture from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of sugar per day, from common West India molasses, and generally of a quality superior to that made from the cane in Louisiana. They often use molasses which has become sour, with good effect.

I also saw the new evaporator, invented by Professor Mapes, at a sugar house in Vandam street. This evaporator is of a small size, something less than five feet square and twelve inches deep; it was charged with a solution of sugar at 30° Beaume, (say 125 gallons,) and commenced boiling rapidly in less than 30 seconds from the time of turning on the steam. This will reduce sufficient of such liquor (taken lukewarm) to the proof or sugar point in 15 minutes, to make 1,000 pounds of sugar—and this, as the proprietor of the establishment informed me, of a quality far superior to that which he was enabled to make by the usual process. Indeed, so rapid is its operation, that the same quantity of sugar which required twelve hours for its manipulation is now finished with ease in three hours, giving a larger yield and better quality.

As Professor Mapes is now taking patents in this coun-

try and abroad for this evaporator, a new filter, and some other improvement connected with sugar making and sugar refining, I cannot with propriety describe his machines; but, from what I saw, I am convinced that it is calculated to effect a great change in the whole system of sugar making in Louisiana and the West India islands.

His largest sized evaporator is capable of evaporating 1,000 gallons, or more, of water per hour, and the smallest (such as is described above) from 230 to 250 gallons per hour.

As an evidence of the improvement in making loaf sugar, I would add, that, by the new process, the refining by the aid of clay is abandoned. This old process required at least thirty days to complete the loaf for market, whereas the improved mode accomplishes the same in six days—thus making a vast saving in time, machinery, and room. This evaporator will undoubtedly be introduced for salt making, concentration of extracts of dye woods, &c.

In the paper marked I, will be found a description of the electro-magnetic telegraph, illustrated by plates in language so familiar as to enable any person to understand one of the great improvements of the age—one that is destined to exercise a great and it is believed happy effect, in the transmission of intelligence from one section of the country to another. Experiments already made, in England and on the continent, leave no doubt of its practicability; and this will, ere long, be further tested on the railroad route between Washington and Baltimore. The choice as to the mode of communication, by wires placed within lead pipes under ground, or through similar wires suspended in the air, has occasioned much perplexity to the scientific; but the latter will probably be found much the most economical in its first structure, as well as in the facility of repair. The rapidity of communication is truly astonishing; it is instantaneous. The rate at which the electro-magnetic fluid passes, according to Mr. Wheatstone, is 288,000 miles, equal to eleven and a half times around the globe, in one second. We see "the streak" of lightning, in the heavens, but it leaves no trace; the stream of electricity has passed in less than the twinkling of an eye, and is gone far beyond our sight. In the same manner, with equal swiftness, the electro-magnetic fluid unerringly conveys the intelligence intrusted to its operation.

Foreigners are now claiming the merit of the inventions to reduce this discovery to practice; yet history, it is believed, will hereafter accredit the highest and most deserved commendation to one of our countrymen.

A new field is thus laid open for the researches of science, and new discoveries may yet be expected; experiments have already been made in this country, with wires of 160 miles in length, insulated in coils, with perfect success. A small battery of 100 pairs of plates was sufficient for the operation of the whole distance. In effecting the transmission of intelligence by the telegraph, the artificial magnet (see the paper I, above mentioned) created by electricity sets in motion an apparatus which gives on paper certain characters representing letters of the alphabet. Communications are thus recorded, either by day or night, on a revolving cylinder, without even superintendence, and may be transcribed at leisure.

The medium employed is simply a copper wire, insulated and extended on posts, at an expense not exceeding \$160 per mile. It is confidently believed that individuals will thus connect their dwellings with the place of mechanical operations. How easily, for instance, could Boston and Lowell be thus connected. The same posts, too, would answer for many lines of communication. Each wire, however, must be insulated; and, strange as it may seem, if two wires are placed horizontally, at some

distance apart, and one is charged, a similar effect will be induced in the other.

Among the most curious effects attending this discovery is the transmission of intelligence through a single wire at the same time from opposite points. Thus, on a wire reaching from Washington to Baltimore, a message by electricity will pass another traversing in the contrary direction, (turning out, as it were,) without any detention. Like the rays of light, electricity, too, is extremely subtle. Nor is the fact less astonishing, that the ground itself is a good conductor, and supplies the place of another wire, which is necessary in ordinary cases before any effect is produced.

The advantages of this mode of communication must be obvious, both in war and peace. The East and West, the North and the South, can enjoy the earliest intelligence of the markets, and thus be prepared against speculators. Criminals will be deterred from the commission of crimes, under a hope of escape upon the "iron horse;" for the mandate of justice, outrunning their flight, will greet their arrival at their first stopping place. The numerous inquiries respecting the telegraph have led me to notice it with this particularity.

I may further add, that the plates illustrating the electro-magnetic telegraph exhibit another important invention—that of preparing maps and plates by the process called cerography. This is a new art. It is now more than nine years since a gentleman of New York city conceived the idea of this new mode of engraving, which combines, in a good degree, the peculiar advantages of the old method, viz: the facility of lithography in preparing the plate for the press, the clear, fine, flowing lines of copperplate engraving, and the durability under the press and rapidity in printing of wood engraving. The value of cerography in furnishing the community with cheap maps may be inferred from the fact that the eight quarto maps furnished gratuitously to the 17,000 subscribers of the New York Observer, published by the inventor, if charged at the rates usually allowed for maps of the same size in England and the United States, would have cost \$125,000.

A description of the mode of laying the pipes for the telegraph, by means of a newly invented plough, will likewise be found in the paper marked K.

Intimately connected with this branch of science, employed in effecting the results attained by the telegraph, are the medicinal applications by the magnetic battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro-magnetic fluid—which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiments fraught with the brightest anticipations.

The experiment of illuminating the streets of Paris by means of the electric spark has, as communicated in the late scientific journals, been also most successful; and further developments of this application of electricity may be expected. This is, indeed, as it were, chaining the lightning to subserve the purposes of human improvement. On the review of the whole combined variety of topics embraced in this report, I trust, should it at first seem unduly extended, it will be found, while nothing that has been collected during the past year, which is deemed interesting, has been withheld, nothing also has been added unworthy of perusal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT
of the Senate of the United States.

Recipe for Preserving Eggs.—A friend in Sherburne has sent us the following recipe to preserve eggs. He states that he has kept barrels of them and finds no difficulty in keeping them good for a year. He says:—

To one peck of lime put one pound of alum, and make a solution as for white washing. Put the tip end of the egg down to prevent the yolk adhering to the side, then fill the vessel that contains the eggs with the solution to cover them completely. In a few days the lime will become dry, then fill the cask with sea water, or brine of the same strength, to be kept moist.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

TOBACCO AGENCY IN EUROPE.

Next to cotton, tobacco is one of the most important staples of our country. Our soil is peculiarly adapted to its culture, and the means of extending its sale and consumption in Europe, where high and prohibitive duties are imposed, and where the trade is entirely monopolized by Governments for revenue purposes, have for many years been sought by our diplomatic agents abroad, in obedience to special instructions.

In 1836, Congress made an appropriation for maintaining a commercial agent in the north of Europe, whose specific duty should be to obtain all available information concerning its growth, sale and use in Prussia and adjacent countries, and to ascertain, if possible, the ways and means by which the foreign consumption of our various qualities might be increased. An agent was appointed, who collected some statistical information of a local character, and who was continued until 1843, when the President, not having heard from him for nearly a year, ordered his recall, and appointed in his place J. G. Harris, esq., of Tennessee, extending his commission to a range through the south of Europe.

Mr. Harris left the United States in June of 1843, and arrived at London in the month following, where, by the politeness of Mr. Everett, he made the acquaintance of Mr. McGregor, of the board of trade, so celebrated for his free commercial principles, and his signal ability as a late commercial agent of that Government for the continent. After availing himself of all the facts connected with the Tobacco trade of Great Britain, he travelled over to Vienna, thence down through Italy, and along the Mediterranean to France, embodying his observations in a series of reports now on file at Washington, and which we hope, may be printed by Congress. His appointment being limited to a year, he returned a few days since; and while he remained in this city, we embraced the opportunity of obtaining from him a few interesting facts touching the recent movements of the speculators of France, as also the probability of a reduction of the high duties in England and Northern Germany. His letter, confined simply to a reply to our queries, is as follows:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1844.

SIR:—You are right in supposing that while in France I obtained some information concerning the late "adjudication of Tobacco," for 1844. Taking Paris in my route homeward, from Austria and Italy, I made it convenient to be in that city when the contracts for the present year were entered into, and was with an American merchant in the office of the Minister of Finance, when all the bidders were assembled, on the day that the proposals were opened.

It was reported there, and very generally believed, that the tobacco crop of the United States, grown in 1843, was much larger than usual, and, under the impression that the markets would be full in all this year, the bids were lower than in times past. The contract for supplying the quality of Western tobacco, called *crossede*, was obtained by the Messrs. Rothschilds, at a rate much lower than it usually sells for on the levee at New Orleans. And it is my belief that the speculators, and their agents, are now laying or carrying out their plans at the West, to bring the planters down to their ruinous terms. They are under heavy penalties to deliver at Havre, Marseilles, &c. before the 1st of January next, quantities embracing more than one-fourth of the usual crop west of the mountains, which they must purchase at prices lower than any that have existed for years, or make a losing business of it. The very finest and choicest descriptions, they are to purchase at New Orleans at a price not exceeding \$3 a \$3½, for 100 pounds, nett, and the second merchantable qualities at \$1½ a \$1¾, or they will sustain losses in fulfilling their contracts. That they have predicated their low bids upon a calculation to force a reduction in the price of the Western tobacco, to a point even below these figures, I have not the slightest doubt. The policy, so far as it is revealed, is to tempt the planters on the great western rivers to hasten their crops down to New Orleans, by offering and paying very fair prices for small lots, early in the season, and, after the stock shall have accumulated under this temptation, to reduce the prices to \$1, \$2, and \$3 per hundred, for the several qualities of firsts, seconds, and thirds, at which prices they suppose holders may be forced to sell.

It is my firm conviction that the planters of the West may prevent this to some extent, by holding up their

crop, or by sending only a portion of it to New Orleans, say one-half, or less, and that of an inferior quality; at the same time instructing their agents not to sell for less than \$2,50, 3,50, and 4,50, which prices, in my opinion, they may easily obtain. Indeed, the foreign speculators are under such heavy penalties to fulfil their contracts, that they must have the tobacco, and the planters not only have the power to set their own prices, but they may be sure that there is no necessity of their incurring the expense of transporting it down the rivers, for the contractors will themselves go up after it.

This policy of holding back a part of the crop, was adopted in 1837, at a time when prices had fallen to \$1, \$2, and \$3. The consequence was that in a few months prices increased two fold, and speculators were running from farm to farm, and landing to landing, hunting up small parcels even at that. The low prices of that year very naturally occasioned a diminution in the next year's culture, the planter having temporarily turned his attention to other and more profitable products, and prices accordingly rose to \$8, \$10, and \$12. It is a well known fact, also, that the planters, at that time, obtained as much for the half of their crop, as they would have received for the whole, had they hurried it all into market. Cause and effect have not changed, and, in my judgment, the example of 1837 should be followed in 1844.

Another, and not less important consideration, in this convention, is the general belief, in England, that in the course of this year, if not before the prorogation of the British Parliament, the existing duty of seventy-two cents per pound on our tobacco will be reduced to one-half or one-third that sum; and it is rendered nearly certain that a diplomatic arrangement is about to be made by our Minister at Berlin, with the German States that have united for commercial purposes, by which the present duty of nearly four dollars per hundred will be considerably reduced. If this should be accomplished, the sale and consumption of our tobacco, in England, would be extended, and there would probably be an annual market for several thousand hogsheads more in North Europe. And, to this weighty consideration should be added the fact that France—now requiring from twenty to twenty-five thousand hogsheads of our tobacco, and raising at home nearly as much more, for which the French planter is paid from four to eight dollars—will at once come to the conclusion that its revenue may be increased (and revenue is the sole object of the monopoly) by diminishing the French culture, and purchasing more extensively the American qualities, offered so very cheap. This course they have already taken to some extent, and have this year determined to purchase several thousand hogsheads more of the American qualities than they had in 1843, and to dispense, in a great measure, with the Hungarian tobacco.

It would seem quite clear, therefore, that our Western planters cannot possibly lose anything by holding back a part of the crop, for there is certainly to be an increased demand. The foreign consumer has contracted a taste for it, and he must and will have it. The speculators want it, and they would rather hunt it up at the river landings, and pay two prices for it, than forfeit the heavy bonds which they are under to fulfil their contracts.

With reference to the tobacco of the Eastern States, Virginia, Maryland, &c., it bears better prices abroad than the Western qualities; not because it is considered so much superior to the Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., but because there is so much of it constantly in market, and the crop of the West has so rapidly increased from year to year. Owing too, perhaps, to the fact that our Eastern planters set their own prices to a greater or less extent, diminishing the culture, or holding up a part of the crop, at proper times, in order to bring about remunerating prices.

In reply to your enquiry whether it is probable that those Governments of Europe, which monopolize the tobacco trade within their dominions, can be induced to abolish their exclusive systems, and permit us to trade freely with their people in that article, I am constrained to believe that all persuasion must continue, as heretofore, to be without effect. For France, which annually derives \$20,000,000, and Austria about \$12,000,000, cannot be expected to give up so great a source of revenue in consideration of any arguments or any commercial advantages that our country can offer in return. But in England and in the German States composing the Zoll Verion, where tariffs only exist, there is some prospect of a reduction of existing high duties. In England the duty is

so high that it operates as a premium upon smuggling, and the illicit trade has recently been carried on to such an extent that all the honest manufacturers have become unusually clamorous for a reduction of the premium thus paid to the contrabandist. About the time I left Europe, the British Government was instituting a searching inquiry, not only concerning the great cases recently detected, but into the whole system. A committee was then sitting in London, at the head of which was Lord Somerset, one of the most influential members of the British administration, and I learned from a source entitled to great credit, that many members of the Government had come to the conclusion that, although a reduction of the present duty might affect the revenue a little for two or three years, yet it would not suffer ultimately by it, inasmuch as smuggling would, in a great measure be prevented, and the duty paid on a much greater quantity. The question of reduction is evidently before the British Government at this time under more favorable circumstances than any that have attended former investigations; and it was stated on good private authority that several persons who had become rich by smuggling and retired from business, were induced to come before the committee and give evidence of the alarming extent to which the contraband trade had been carried, and the extensive system of bribery and corruption that it involved.

You are aware that in the last few years, the Government has nearly done away with the superintendence of the excise officers over the tobacco manufacturing establishments, and the wholesale and retail dealers; and the impression now is, that unless the duty is reduced, there will be no alternative but to revive again that obnoxious system. This brings all the power of the manufacturers and retailers to bear in favor of reduction. The prospect of their success is better than it ever was before: for since the question was last agitated, the Chinese war and the war in India have been finally terminated, and the new income tax has proved to be much more productive than had been expected, all which, together with the general revival of trade, will render the administration in a better condition to meet the temporary consequences of a reduction.

In the event that the contemplated reduction should be made, it is the opinion of some of the best informed on the subject, that the consumption of our tobacco in England would be doubled, and make an opening for the Western tobacco, for which, at present, there is little or no demand. This, in my judgment, is not the least of the considerations that should induce the Western planters to hold up a part of the crop, and protect themselves from the sacrifices that may otherwise await them at New Orleans.

During the year I have spent in Europe as a commercial agent of the U. S. I have endeavored patiently to investigate every thing connected with the tobacco trade of the countries through which I passed, and have forwarded all my facts and observations to the State Department. It has afforded me pleasure to give you the above facts respecting to the late French contracts, and to explain, so far as I am able, the probable effect of the low prices upon the tobacco trade of our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

J. GEO. HARRIS.

FREEMAN HENRY, Esq.

The export of Tobacco from the U. States, since 1821, has nearly doubled, but that increase has been mostly to the north of Europe, say Holland and Germany; while to Great Britain the export has scarcely increased at all notwithstanding that the population has increased some 7,000,000 souls.

In fact, the consumption of tobacco, per head, as charged with duty, has decreased since the commencement of the present century, in proportion to the increase of duty. Parliamentary tables furnish us with the following statistics in relation to this matter:

Consumption of Tobacco in Great Britain & Ireland.

| Lbs. consumed. | Duty per lb. | Population | Av. consumption per head. | Amount of Duty received. |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1801 10,514,993 | 1s 7 | 6-20d | 10,942,666 | 15.37 oz 4923,855 |
| 1811 14,923,243 | 2s 2 | 13-10d | 12,596,893 | 18.95 1,710,848 |
| 1821 12,982,198 | 4s 0 | | 14,391,631 | 14.43 2,630,415 |
| 1831 15,350,081 | 3s 0 | | 16,539,318 | 14.84 2,838,107 |
| 1841 16,380,893 | 3s 0 | | 18,532,235 | 14.52 2,716,117 |

This presents a constant decrease in the consumption per head, but the result in the case of Ireland is much more marked—as follows:

| Lbs consumed. | Duty per lb. | Population | Av. consumption per head. | Amount of Duty received. |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1801 8,389,754 | 1s 3 1-10d | 5,451,002 | 18.95 oz | £285,482 |
| 1811 6,553,024 | 1s 7 | 7,036,008 | 17.35 | 552,082 |
| 1821 2,614,954 | 3s | 6,801,827 | 6.15 | 528,168 |
| 1831 4,188,823 | 2s | 7,767,401 | 8.61 | 626,485 |
| 1841 5,478,767 | 3s | 8,179,350 | 10.71 | 863,946 |

The highest consumption for the United Kingdom, was, it appears, in 1811, when the abundance of depreciated bank paper, then serving as a currency, made the tax comparatively light. When money is very cheap, taxes are easily paid, but the same taxes become exceedingly onerous when money is dear. In 1821, both the rate of tax was enormously increased, and the currency made very dear by the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of England. Hence the enormous falling off in the consumption visible in that year, both in England and Ireland, more particularly the latter country. Since then the currency has become better adjusted, and the consumption has increased under the same tax. Now the exports of tobacco in England with the total export in each year, has been as follows:

Tobacco Exported from United States to England.

| For ten years to | Hhds. | Total from United States. | Value. |
|------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1831 | 241,919 | 824,245 | \$56,889,291 |
| 1832 | 26,372 | 89,718 | 5,184,863 |
| 1833 | 26,176 | 106,806 | 291,510 |
| 1834 | 23,772 | 83,153 | 6,044,941 |
| 1835 | 30,658 | 87,979 | 6,923,714 |
| 1836 | 27,563 | 94,353 | 8,608,188 |
| 1837 | 36,822 | 109,442 | 10,494,104 |
| 1838 | 20,723 | 100,232 | 6,223,483 |
| 1839 | 24,312 | 100,593 | 7,969,449 |
| 1840 | 30,068 | 78,995 | 10,449,135 |
| 1841 | 26,235 | 119,448 | 9,883,957 |
| 1842 | 41,648 | 147,828 | 12,576,703 |
| 1843 | 36,886 | 166,113 | 9,540,755 |

The greatest increase in the export to England was in the years 1840 to 1841. For the three years, 1839, 1840, 1841, the British customs returns give the following result:

| Year. | Lbs. Imported | Entered for consumption. | Duty. |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1839 | 35,609,183 | 22,871,406 | £3,431,607 \$16,473,227 |
| 1840 | 35,637,826 | 22,602,380 | 3,555,956 16,924,590 |
| 1841 | 43,935,151 | 21,871,438 | 3,550,835 17,044,955 |

This affords an indication of how large a quantity must have been smuggled under the present duty of 3s. per lb. There are no precise data by which to arrive at the expense of smuggling. If by a reduction of the duties on tobacco, the average of the consumption of the United Kingdom is restored to where it was in 1811, which was 2 oz. per head above the present consumption, an increase of the demand equal to 8,300,000 lbs. will take place, and will progress, probably, in proportion to the increased production of the Western States, so as to relieve the Virginia planters from the pressure which the increased supply from those sections causes, and which is evinced in the increased deliveries at N. Orleans.

EFFECTS OF LEACHED ASHES.—Twelve years ago, some time in the month of June, I turned over a quarter of an acre of green sward, for the purpose of raising a crop of rutabagas. My manure had been so nearly "used up" for other crops that, by close scraping, I was able to get but one cart load; to this I added one load of leached ashes; (probably about thirty bushels, at any rate I remember they were hauled from the potash at one load, with one pair of oxen,) this formed a dressing for the piece, scanty as it was, and it produced a fair crop of turnips. The next year the land adjoining was broken up, and the whole planted in corn. This piece of ground has been treated ever since exactly in the same manner as that on each side of it, and in every crop, except the corn crop, there has been a perceptible difference in favor of the piece on which the ashes were put; and the last season, a greater difference than ever before. The field had been mowed so long as to be what we term "bound out," that is, produced nothing but spear grass, except upon this quarter of an acre, which had twelve years before received the dressing of leached ashes; on this, there was a crop of red and white clover, very thick, but short; the clover was in the blossom, the contrast with the adjoining parts of the field was so great as to be distinctly seen at the distance of half a mile. It was the opinion of the man who assisted me

in haying, that this quarter of an acre produced three times as much hay, as an equal piece on either side of it, and in his opinion I fully concur.—*Maine Farmer.*

PASTURE GROUND—TO DESTROY FERN.—In many sections of our State, the fern, we believe, is known only to a limited extent; yet there are localities in which it is quite common, often pervading whole towns and diminishing their pasturable resources, to an almost ruinous extent. Pastures infested with this troublesome production, are invariably possessed of all those principles which render lands decidedly productive in corn and the cereal grains, and if ploughed in autumn, and supplied with a liberal, or even small dressing of stimulant manure, the next spring, seldom fails to produce a most luxuriant and abundant crop.

With most, however, the practice of suffering land to remain in this state of unproductiveness is doubtless the result of not knowing how effectually to eradicate this pest; and the plough, and a process of cropping under the hoe, is the only method of extrication to which they resort. But a more effectual practice, though less common, is that of cutting them early in the spring. The implement, in common use, for this purpose, is one strictly *sui generis*, being a sort of mechanical "cross" between the *negro hoe* of the south, and that well known, northern instrument—the *adze*. With this implement, a person will in one day, when the snow has disappeared, and while the surface of the soil and the roots of the fern are yet frozen, cut over nearly as large a surface as with a scythe. As soon as cut, the brush should be piled and burned, and this practice, vigorously and systematically pursued, for one or two years in succession, will render the victory complete.—*Maine Cul.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

CURE OF SWINEY.

Swiney is a disease, by which many of our finest road horses are annually retired from the saddle or harness, and turned out to pasture as almost worthless, or sold for one-third their value. We have seen and tried a number of prescriptions for the relief of this troublesome affection of the shoulder, such as ironing, rubbing with the oil of earth worms, and various stimulating liniments, the introduction of searons, lengthy incisions with a deposit of poke root, to produce suppuration, &c.; many of which are worthless, and others both cruel and injurious.

The disease may be cured in less than a month, and the horse used daily if necessary, though it is best to give him rest if convenient. As soon as you discover the disease—which will be known by noticing the horse while standing after use, and it may be seen even in the stall, he will sustain the weight of the body on the opposite limb, and put forward the limb of the affected side, permitting it to touch the ground but lightly, limps when hurried down hill, the muscle upon the shoulder becomes thin, and in many instances the skin contracted and tight,—put a twist upon his upper lip, and introduce the small blade of a common pocket knife, (the point of which must be sharp,) into the thinnest part of the shoulder, which will be near the upper margin of the shoulder blade, and push it directly in until you reach the bone, holding the knife as you would a pen when writing, and scratch up the membrane that covers the bone for a space the size of a silver dollar; the knife may then be withdrawn, and after the small quantity of blood that follows is wiped away, the orifice will not be seen. The knife may then be introduced in one or two places below the first, and used in the same way, and the operation is over. This may be repeated in six or eight days: we have but seldom found it necessary to repeat the operation more than twice or thrice, and in many cases a single operation will effect a cure.

Appling, April 10th, 1844.

Green and Dry Wood.—A cord of wood whilst green, is said to contain 1443 pounds of water, or one hoghead and two barrels. Let every farmer who hauls wood to market, remember that when he transports it green, he is carrying that weight and quantity of water on his load, which, if he had suffered his wood to remain after it was cut till it was suitably seasoned, he might save from the burden of his oxen or horses, or pile upon the top of it three-fourths of a cord of seasoned pine, and yet have no heavier load than the green cord alone weighed.—*Maine Cultivator.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

We invite attention of planters and others to the description of a portable grist mill, which we copy from the Upper Marlborough Gazette, the invention of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. of this city. We have seen this mill in operation, and unhesitatingly give it as our decided opinion, that it will be found one of the most valuable, economical and time and labor-saving machines for the farmer and planter residing at any distance from a mill, that could be presented to them—and we are sure that as soon as they are introduced into the Southern states, there will be a great demand for them. We invite those having extensive estates, on visiting our city, to call and witness the operation of this mill.

At the time of witnessing the operation of the grist mill we examined an improved Corn and Cob Crusher, with which we were much pleased, and take pleasure in commending it to the inspection of those wanting the article.

WORK FOR MAY.

Although much of the spring work is usually accomplished before this month, with its floral accompaniments, marks its incoming upon the calendar of time, still it never comes but it finds much to be done; for in the ordinary rotation of farm labor, let the husbandman be as provident as he may—let him exert what degree of economy he can in the disposition and occupation of his force—howsoever farseeing in his arrangements, May never yet came and found him with much time at his disposal. Some times to be sure the more prudent may be in the enviable position of not being hurried, but even such will always find enough to do to keep them busy; and in fact the distinction between a good and an indifferent farmer may be said to consist in this—that the former is always *busy* while the latter is ever *hurried*. To be busy—always occupied—in concocting judicious plans, and carrying them out with exactitude and precision, is an attainment in the pursuit of agriculture which all should aim at, while each should make it his study to avoid its opposite; for he who permits himself to be hurried in his business is sure to meet with mortification and disappointment, as “confusion worse confounded,” is always the bitter fruit which those reap, who by procrastination suffer their business to so crowd upon their hands as to gain the mastery. But let us cease with moralizing and come like men up to the work which belongs to this division of the seasons—let us come to it with willing minds, indomitable resolutions, and arms nerved with strength. With these mental and physical qualifications, there is but one thing else requisite—grateful hearts—to ensure to all, who seek a living in the field, that success which awaits the laborious deserving.

In the hope that all may be prepared to avail themselves of our hints—for they can only be so considered—we will proceed to such details of work as appear to us to be necessary.

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—We are aware that, south of Maryland, this invaluable crop is not only in the ground, but that it has long since protruded its luxurious heads above the earth. There is, however, extensive ranges of country, and among the rest good old Maryland, where this life supporting kernel has still to be planted; we will, therefore, call upon all who may be in the latter category to go ahead to finish this all-important branch of their business, as tho’ late plantings, under peculiar condition of weather and seasons, may sometimes be productive of abundance, yet *early* planting is the only reliable dependence for certain success. Let no corn planter suffer any thing to divert him from his purpose of getting his corn in at the earliest possible

period—let him bend every energy of both mind and body to the consummation of this object, nor cease not in his toils until it shall have been accomplished. But while we thus strenuously recommend all to *action*, we would have none omit putting their corn ground in the very best possible order; for, as far as our experience and observation enables us to judge, much of the success of the corn grower is dependent upon the condition his soil may be in when he commits his seed to the earth. Deep ploughing, fine tilth, thorough pulverization, ample manuring and cleanly, *judicious* culture are important, nay, indispensable elements in the growth of the corn plant; and of a truth may it be affirmed, that he who expects large returns without them will garner little else than disappointment. The corn is a generous and grateful plant, and, when properly treated, never fails to give the most substantial proofs of possessing both these virtues, whereas, he, who is niggard of his labor and his seed, is sure to be made to feel by it that it ever punishes those who visit it with neglect or stint it in its fare, by refusing to yield of its abundance.

We have so often given our views with regard to the best method, in our humble opinion, of growing corn that we deem it unnecessary to repeat them, and will only admonish all who desire good crops that they must prepare the ground well, give liberal supplies of manure, plant *close* enough to yield a large quantity of corn; their fields of corn clean from the time it comes up until they lay it by, be sure not to use the plough after the corn is a foot high, but substitute the cultivator in the place of it; and, never to be afraid to stir the earth with the cultivator, or harrow in dry weather, as an open soil is more competent to attract moisture than one that is baked and hermetically sealed up from the influence of sun, atmosphere, and the refreshing dews.

Oats.—As we hope and believe that *all* have gotten in their oats we shall not remark upon its culture further than to say that it is time it should be visible to the naked eye across a hundred acre field; for Oats to yield well must be sown as soon in the spring as the ground can be prepared in good condition.

Millet may be sown any time between the middle of this month and the middle of the next. It makes a nutritious and abundant hay crop; yields liberally of grain, makes when ground excellent chop for stock of all kinds, and its grain is about the best feed that can be given to young chickens and other poultry. It will require a rich and loamy soil.

Fall Potatoes.—From the 10th to the 15th of this month is the best time to plant your main crop of fall potatoes. It gives ample time for the tubers to mature; and while we are upon this subject let us advise you, in the preparation of your ground to be sure to plough deep and pulverize thoroughly. If you design to follow the crop of potatoes with wheat, manure broadcast. Indeed, whether you so design or not, we think it would be better to give one-half of your manure to your potatoe ground in that form, as by so doing you enlarge the pasture of the lateral rootlets as they extend beyond the narrow confines of the furrow, and thereby afford them food better suited to the young roots than that more concentric kind provided for them in the hill. Again by this division of the food much of the danger of *firing*, as the term is, is avoided. Your ground being prepared, cut your potatoes so as to leave to every *set* two eyes; as you cut them sprinkle plaster over them so as to dry them. If they are cut a few days in advance of planting so much the better. Your sets ready, lay off your furrows 2½ or 3 feet apart, then drop the sets 10 inches asunder, cover them about an inch with long manure and then turn a furrow about three inches over that so as to give the sets a covering of about four inches.

If you have not a sufficiency of stable or barn-yard ma-

nure to allow of generously manuring them send your carts to your woods and make up the deficiency with mould, leaves or pine shatters, mix these up with your manure, taking care to add to each twenty loads of the mass ten bushels of ashes and one of plaster, incorporating the whole together well. This mixture, will, perhaps, answer as well, if not better than the richest long manure your stable or cow yard can afford.

As soon as your potatoes begin to show their heads above the ground run a harrow through them. The operation will answer for a working and ensure regularity in their coming up. When three inches high run a plough through them, turning the earth from them as you go, taking care to restore it as you return and to give them a *slight flat* hill. Should the plough in this operation not eradicate all the weeds, finish the work with the hoe. In a few days turn a flat furrow towards them, so as to elevate the soil a few inches around the plants; and in a week or ten days pass the cultivator through the middle of the row as near the hill as possible, and remove the weeds in the furrows with the hoe, and you may consider that the work of the season is done.

Should the *worm* attack the vines strew a bushel of salt to the acre over them, and you will have effected the quietous of the devouring enemy.

Pumpkins.—As we are solicitous that you should lay the groundwork of succulent feed for your milch cows against the drying up of your pastures in the fall, we would advise you to plant a goodly portion of pumpkins; plant them as near the *first* of May as convenient, tend them well, and put them away in the fall before they are injured by the frost. To ensure success to the pumpkin crop, you must either put them in a rich sand or loam, and manure the hills well.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet.—These fine roots should be planted as early in May as possible; the ground should be the same as for pumpkins, tho’ they will yield well in a clay, if it be not stiff. Be the soil what it may, it should be well manured, with well rotted manure, which would be the better of having from 10 to 15 bushels ashes mixed with every 20 cart loads. 20 loads of such compost for an acre is about the proper quantity, though if the soil be in good heart, 10 or 15 double horse cart loads will answer.

Sweet Potatoes.—This fine root should be planted about the first of the month. Delay their planting not beyond the 10th; and whatever you do, be sure to plant enough to furnish your family with a good supply, for there is nothing which graces the family dinner table in the shape of vegetables more gratefully enjoyed, and especially by the younger members of one’s family; and surely if there be any consideration which brings a cordial to a parent’s heart, it is the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed to the gratification and comfort of those around him.

Carrots and Parsnips.—May we ask you to put in an acre of these nutritious roots for your milch cows? If you will grant us this privilege, and will follow our advice to do so, we on our own part will promise you that you will never regret it; for your cows in the addition of milk and butter they will give, as well as in their fine appearance next spring, will more than repay you for all expense and trouble you may be at; besides your lady and daughters will be more than pleased in the superior quality of the butter which will be produced by the feeding of the cows with this milk and cream making food—and surely the pleasure of gratifying those so near and dear to you should go far to make you expend an outlay of means to ensure a crop of such valuable roots.

Melons of all kinds.—These should be put in the first week of May; and without claiming to know what is the best manure for them, we will tell you what we have found to answer well—it is this, a compost made of one

part well rotted manure, one part mould from the woods, and one part ashes. The way we have used it was this—we put a shovel full on the ground before we formed the hill, and after planting the seed we sowed over the top of the hill by hand, a sufficiency of the mixture to form a thin covering. When the plants came up, we sprinkled lightly over them for several successive mornings, while the dew was on, a mixture composed of three parts plaster and one of sulphur, applying just enough to dust the plants.

Fruit Trees.—Dissolve 2lbs. potash in 10 gallons of water, and brush the bodies of your trees with this mixture. In about two weeks after doing so make a decoction of tobacco, and to every gallon of it add 2 gallons of soft soap, stir it up well, and apply this to the trunks of your trees with a brush, and strew around the roots of each tree a pint of salt, taking care to cover the soil from the trunk outwards for a few feet.

Implements and Tools.—See that every thing of the kind is in good order, and when not in use that they are kept under cover.

Fences.—Give a careful eye to all your fences, and keep them continually in good order.

Fence Corners.—Let every shrub, bush, bramble and weed be extirpated from these.

Lucerne.—Put in an acre or two of this passing good grass to feed green to your stock next season.

Working Beasts.—See that every laboring animal on your farm is well fed and curried daily; that they have good shelter through the night—and be sure that whatever allowance of grain you make for them is honestly given to them.

If you are satisfied with the hints we have given about the concerns of the farm, we will, if you have no objection, take a short walk

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbage Plants.—Those intended for early use should be immediately set out, and if the bed you allot them is not very rich, give a full supply of manure, for the cabbage is much given to heavy feeding, and but rarely make large heads unless they have plenty to eat.

Fall Cabbages.—The seed for your crop of fall cabbages should be forthwith sown in a rich border bed.

Cauliflowers.—Plants of these should be set out without delay.

Peas.—Plant a bed of Peas to insure yourself a supply when the early ones are about giving out.

Beans.—Every kind of this vegetable should now be sown. A tolerably stiff clay is the soil they most delight in; and while you are preparing sorts to sow, don't forget that the Lima bean is one of the greatest delicacies of the vegetable family.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, should be all sown early this month, and recollect that a garden without a general assortment of all kinds of vegetables is a poor affair—that there is no department of the homestead in which the wife and daughters take so much delight as in a well appointed garden.

Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, and small salading of all kinds.—Every thing of this description should be now sown, and continued to be sown at intervals of a week or two. By such attention a continuous supply can be secured throughout the season.

Onions.—Sow onion seeds, or plant out sets if you have them—but at all events plant enough of the one or the other to secure a supply for your family use.

Early Turnips.—Sow a bed for table use. In sowing just act as you would for a fall crop.

Celery.—Plants of this delicious and healthful vegetable should be set out the very first rainy spell—after being planted, the earth must be kept moist until the plants take root.

Asparagus Beds.—Taking it for granted that these are as clean as a berry, we will only advise you to strew salt over your beds.

Strawberries.—In dry weather water them.

Dahlias.—Set out your Dahlia roots, and be sure to give them plenty of rich compost, or if you have none, of well rotted manure.

Flower Seeds.—Every kind of flower seeds should be now sown.

Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Okra.—Plants of all these should be transplanted now.

Having thus briefly sketched what should be attended to, we will after wishing fruitful fields and gardens, bid you good night.

We thank our correspondent J. S. S. for forwarding to us the communication of the Hon. Mr. Whittlesey on the subject of *Cheese-making*, a branch of husbandry altogether overlooked not only in Maryland, but in a majority of the states—a branch by the bye, which every Agriculturist should feel it a matter of pride to practice, as it might be turned to good account. For our own part we should be pleased to see it engrafted upon the systems of culture now pursued by the farming interests, for two reasons—first, because we believe it would be conducive to profit; and secondly, because we hold it, that the true interest of the tillers of the earth lies in diversifying its products.

The prefatory remarks of our correspondent, on the subject of inspections, are eminently just, and his illustration, in the enivable character attained by Richmond Flour, through the high standard of the inspection laws of that city, and the rigid enforcement of those laws, is most happy and opportune to the subject. But we must be permitted to express our regret, that he should have felt himself called upon to step out of his path to place so undeserved an estimate upon the intelligence of Maryland Farmers, and he must permit us to say, that we disagree with him in toto. Our acquaintance with the agriculturists of other states we know is much more limited than his; but still we have mingled with the farmers of some four or five states of the union—we have seen them at their homes, around their own hearths—where the true character of men are to be studied; and we feel no hesitation in affirming, that for intelligence, the farmers of Maryland will compare with the best of them. Had our correspondent contented himself, in expressing his regret that cheese-making had not been introduced into the business of Maryland farmers—had he exerted his powerful intellect, racy and classic pen, in an effort to enforce conviction on their minds of its utility and profit, we would have accorded him our thanks—but he must pardon us when we tell him, that he has placed the standard of the intelligence of Maryland Farmers too low, in supposing that there is any considerable portion of house-keepers among them, who do not know the meaning of the word—“rennet”—a thing which almost every good house-wife—and those of Maryland are nearly all good—uses fifty times in the course of the year—and though it may not be used by them in converting milk into cheese, is still used by them in a way which, every one acquainted with Maryland hospitality will acknowledge, proves that Maryland matrons have not only studied the meaning of the word, but that they understand the uses of the article also, and have the soul to make them and it subservient to those generous purposes of noble hearts, which, in consulting the comforts of others have not forgotten to arm their own minds with that intelligence which sheds a lustre around the festive board, and enhances the value of its entertainments.

We recollect the old gentleman of whom our correspondent speaks as having been a cheese maker. He resided in Cecil county of this state, and having eaten of his cheese, we can speak of its quality, which was superior. He was an Englishman by birth, followed the business of

cheese-making in England before he immigrated to this country, and, we will bear this justice to his memory—he made, in our humble judgment, as good an article as ever bore the name of double-gloucester, and as a proof of the truth of this statement we will add, that his cheese sold readily at as high a price as did the best English cheese.

For the American Farmer.

CHEESE-MAKING—STANDARD OF INSPECTIONS, &c.

The accompanying communication from Mr. E. Whittlesey, whose industry, general intelligence, and practical knowledge of agriculture, make him a model for American farmers, will be read with interest by your readers, who know little of cheese-dairy husbandry.

Every community would consult their real ultimate interests by causing the highest standard of inspection to be instituted and rigidly enforced, as far as practicable, on all the products of their industry. What else gives to the Richmond flour brand its popularity in all foreign markets, but its high standard, and the integrity with which it is maintained. Baltimore is getting right on these subjects. If any public employment or functionary could be kept free from the desecration of demagoguism, it should be the inspection and inspectors of country produce; but, like the vermin of Egypt, it gets into their very kneading troughs. Is there now in all Maryland, by-the-bye, since the death of old Mr. Sproston on the Eastern Shore, a single man or woman who understands cheese-making, unless it be Mr. Stone, who came from Massachusetts, by my procurement, to manage for Mr. Oliver, at Harewood? I would wager that a large portion of the housekeepers of Maryland, were you to ask them, could not tell the meaning of the word “rennet,” so slow is the progress of agricultural knowledge, and the changes of agricultural habits. For example, do the people of Maryland know, that while they think, or act without thinking, as if it required for the lightest load in a cart, to have a horse or a mule or two oxen at least, it is a common thing to see but one ox in the market carts at Norfolk? And why not, in a thousand cases, drive one ox, or one bull, or one spayed heifer or dry cow, even. What aversion men have to THINKING! Depend upon it, that

“The man who cannot work, or read or think,
To keep off ennui, will take to drink!”

Washington, April 22, 1844.

J. S. S.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

CANFIELD, April 5th, 1844.

MR. PARKER, Sir:—The agricultural papers abound with statements of the quantity of butter produced in different parts of the country in a week, month, or season, from a cow: of her keep, and the mode of churning the milk or cream; but I do not recollect to have seen an account of the quantity of cheese produced from a dairy in a given time, with other information useful to those who convert milk into cheese instead of butter.

The Western Reserve is better adapted to grass, than grain, and cheese has been, and will continue to be one of our staple commodities, and when well made, will be a source of wealth to a portion of our farmers. Excepting some dairies and townships, inferior cheese has been too frequently offered in the market, to the great injury of this branch of our business: and those who purchase to resell, would be public benefactors if they would refuse to purchase, unless the quality is good.

There is scarcely any section of the world more favorably situated for supplying an extensive market, than the Western Reserve. If sought in Europe, New York, or New England; Lake Erie with the canal to Albany and the Hudson River to New York, or the rail road to Boston, furnish speedy and safe transportation; or if the extensive and vast valleys of the Ohio, and Mississippi, are to be supplied, the Ohio River, with canals communicating with her, accommodate every portion of them. If none but the first quality of cheese was sent from the Reserve, the quantity sold would be greatly increased, as well as the prices. The lower country will never engage in this business, and of itself, will be sufficiently populous to consume the entire quantity our dairymen can make. Those who have not the skill, nor the conveniences to make a first rate article, had better for themselves and country, turn their attention to raising stock, or grain.

For the information and encouragement of those engaged in this business, I communicate to them through the medium of your paper, the remarkable, and so far as I know, the unrivalled quantity of cheese per cow, made

by Mr. James Stone, in Morgan, Ashtabula county, in this State. The number of cows kept by him last year, and the year before, is thirty-six, of the native breed, from four to twelve years old. He aims to have them come in from the 1st to the 10th of April. The calves are killed when five days old, from which he obtains rennet enough for the season. The cows are milked by four hands commencing at five o'clock in the morning and evening, standing in stalls, in a shed, open on the back side. When being milked, they feed on bran, or corn meal stirred into the whey, at the rate of about two quarts of meal to each cow a day. In the early part of the winter, they are fed in stalls at night with straw, corn stalks or other coarse fodder, and in the morning, and at noon, with well made and sweet hay at the stack in a clean meadow. Esculent roots are given during the winter, according to the supply, and other feed.

The milk is set morning and evening, and two cheeses made each day. Year before last, the quantity was equal to 522 pounds, and last year to 600 pounds for each cow. Mr. Stone's farm for quantity and quality of grass is not above an average on the Reserve, unless he has raised it by more than ordinary cultivation, and for this he has no advantages not common to all. If farmers would more frequently inform the public through the agricultural societies, and papers, of the result of their industry, and the mode of operations, whether their labor is bestowed on raising grain, stock, or in the dairy, they would mutually advance each other's interest.

Sincerely yours, E. WHITTLESLEY.

SILK CULTURE.

Remarks of Mr. Wright, of Concord, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, March 15th, 1844, on the "Bill to encourage the culture of Silk."

Mr. Speaker: The bill under consideration asks for the renewal of the bounty on the culture of silk, and having the honor of being on the committee which reported it, I ask leave to submit a few remarks. Silk has been cultivated in Massachusetts in small quantities, for more than fifty years, and our climate has been found as favorable as any in the world, with the exception of China, which is the only country where the worms can be raised in the open air; and I am convinced that it is perfectly practicable, and may be made profitable, and that its cultivation will become a general thing at no very distant day; but there is not in this country, skill enough to justify its introduction upon a large scale, without the fostering hand of the State.

When the business shall become more perfected in families, and the process of making silk, shall have become generally understood, so that given means may be relied on to produce given results, operations may be extended with every prospect of success, and no bounty will be required. Nearly all the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, and in fact almost all States and countries, where the silk culture has ever been introduced, have given encouragement by bounties, and I am convinced the wisdom of this policy will be justified in the course of time.

The increased facility of rail road communication has depressed the prices of our produce to such a degree that we must take up and encourage some new branch of industry, and what is there more feasible than the culture of silk? Our cotton manufacturers are dependant on the South for their raw materials; silk would be our own, and States like individuals, cannot be too careful to secure within themselves, means for their prosperity and greatness. The poetic records of ancient Greece hold yet in celebrity the naval expedition of Jason with his Argonauts to obtain, or to conquer the golden fleece, which was suspended from a tree, and guarded by a dragon; than which allegory, nothing could more explicitly designate a treasure of silk, suspended from its parent tree, and guarded by the dragon, the ancient and everlasting flag of that nation. After a lapse of many ages, say about the year 555 of the Christian era, its cultivation was introduced into Eastern Europe. In the course of 600 years more, it found its way from Greece to neighboring Italy; and in about 340 years more it was communicated across the line between Italy and France; thus the progress was slow, indeed; but such are the results of ignorance and bad policy.

Statistical data show that about fifteen millions of dollars worth of silks are imported into this country annually, which in my opinion we might with a few years care and attention produce ourselves; the books of the

Commissioner of Patents at Washington, show that 244,000 pounds were raised in this country in the year 1842, valued at 122,000 dollars.

Experience has taught that the only true way to grow silk to advantage, is on farms connected with other agricultural operations. The Treasurer's books show that in former years the bounty has been drawn in sums averaging about ten dollars, and when it is taken into consideration that this sum goes mostly to aged females and young children, and that the estimated sum is but little more than \$2,000 per annum, I do think this bill ought to pass:—we owe it to ourselves, and the good people of this Commonwealth which we represent, to grant the bounty and save the enterprise from a lingering existence through one or two generations.

SOAKING CORN IN MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

Some time last May, I accidentally saw a notice of some mode of preparing seed for planting, invented in Germany, that said to insure good crops, even upon poor and barren land, at a very trifling cost. What the preparation was, the discoverer refused to make known. While thinking over the various substances that had been or might be used with advantage, it occurred to me that Muriate of Ammonia, the common Sal Ammoniac of the druggist, might answer well for the purpose required, both from the nature of its base and its acid; and I determined to try the experiment of using it.

I accordingly dissolved a small piece, weighing by estimate 4 or 5 grains, in about half a coffee-cup of water. Into this a small handful of good sound corn was thrown, and suffered to remain 4 or 5 hours, and then planted. By the side of each hill, at a proper distance, was planted another hill with corn from the same ear, but unsoaked. Generally in each spot only one of each kind was planted; but in one place a hill of the soaked corn was placed on each side of the unsoaked. The particulars and results were as follows, viz:

No. 1. Planted in good light soil, into which a fair dressing of coarse long stable manure had been ploughed; about 5 kernels were planted in each hill. Result:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Soaked. | Unsoaked. |
| 8 ears, 6 good, 2 small. | 4 ears. |

No. 2. Three hills—2 of soaked, and between them 1 of unsoaked corn. Soil dry, sandy, and close to the edge of a path where little or no manure fell in the spreading of it. Result:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Soaked. | Unsoaked. |
| a. 5 ears, 3 of them good. | 3 good ears. |
| b. " " " " | |

No. 3. Two hills—in a dry sandy bed, occupied for a dozen years by gooseberry bushes, which were rooted up about two years before. During all that time, the ground had never been manured, otherwise than that a dressing of rotten chips had several times been put about the bushes, which were well trimmed and kept clear of weeds. During the last two years, it has borne cabbages, which were watered a number of times with soap-suds and the drainings of a sink where dishes were washed. Result:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Soaked. | Unsoaked. |
| 3 large ears, and 3 abortive ears. | 3 rather poor ears. |

No. 4. Two hills—on the edge of a sandy square, reserved for several years past for squashes, which were manured in the hill, so that the place where the corn was planted, had no benefit from it, being at least four feet from the nearest hill.—Result:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Soaked. | Unsoaked. |
| 3 good ears. | 3 rather poor ears. |

No. 5. Three hills—a moister piece of ground, into which a light dressing of coarse stable manure had been dug with a spade, but just under the edge of the houghs of some large honey locusts, the roots of which filled the ground, and exhausted the soil so, that I have found it difficult to make any thing valuable grow there but early bush beans. Result:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Soaked—4 good ears. | Unsoaked—3 poor ears. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|

The land where all the four first experiments were tried, was light and dry, and suffered considerably from drought about the time the ears were forming. Potatoes for early use, in the immediate vicinity, were completely stopped in their growth about the last of July, the hills being perfectly dry to the bottom, and not getting fairly moist again for a period of three weeks. Owing to this, the produce of the corn was less than it would have been with seasonable rains; but in all cases, the hills, the seed in which had been soaked, manifested a decided superiority, not only in productiveness, but in the size and vigor of the stalk and leaves; as was remarked by several of my

friends, whose opinion I asked without informing them of any difference in the seed. For all the trials but the first mentioned, poor spots were taken purposely, that the effect of the soaking might be observed free from the influence of manure.

Three or four soaked kernels were also planted in a spot near the door of a shed where sprouted cuttings of grapevines had been several times set, and all of which had perished from the united efforts of drought, barrenness and heat. Even here I obtained three good stalks, and two good ears.

SAM'L. WEBBER, M. D.

Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 19, 1844.

NEW GRIST MILL.

We extract the following from a communication in the *Marlboro' Gazette*, over the signature of "A Tobacco Planter," which may prove interesting to a portion of our readers:

Some days since I was shown by Mr. Maynard, of the firm of "Sinclair & Co." Baltimore, one of the simplest, most economical and beautiful implements I have ever had the pleasure to look upon. It is a Grist Mill. It is a "nonpareil" in these days of improvement. I consider it one of the most valuable patents ever issued from that store-house of inventive genius—the Patent Office. It surely was the work of great labor and thought, being a *multum in parvo*; uniting simplicity, strength, durability and cheapness in its construction. It can be worked by hand or horse-power; with two men it will grind at least three bushels per hour, and with four horses it will grind more than any water-power mill, with one pair of burrs, in the country. The work is done in splendid manner. The grain can be either simply chopped, or ground into small hominy, or coarse meal, or made into meal as fine as flour need be. This is done merely by turning a screw.—I myself ground a quart of meal, and chopped corn, and ground half a gallon of rye, in less than five minutes, and with but little labor; it requires not to be turned very fast, to do good work, and the labor is not as great as that of turning a corn sheller. So easily can it be moved, that two men can take it about with as much ease as they can move a corn sheller or wheat fan. The burrs are of cast iron, and will grind from three to five hundred bushels before they become too smooth for use, when any farm hand can take them out and replace them with others, which cost \$3.50 per pair. There is no other part of the machine that will not last an age. The cost is only \$35, which brings it in reach of every man. It is dirt-cheap. A planter who lives even five miles from a mill, will lose thirteen days in the year with one man and cart and oxen going to mill—which would be worth at least \$2 per day, which is \$26 in a year, and if he had four hundred bushels of grain ground during the year, the toll of that would be \$25: thus a saving of \$51 per year would be the consequence. The machine would more than pay for itself the first year. There are a thousand other reasons why planters should have it: among them is the one that then they could "go to mill" any time they pleased—rainy weather, or other convenient seasons.

LIME FOR PLUM TREES.

Messrs. Editors:—The late discussion at an agricultural meeting in your State House, concerning the efficacy of salt in preventing the attacks of the Curculio upon Plum trees, has reminded me of a few experiments, which I have recently made on this subject. These experiments have not been sufficiently numerous to justify a general conclusion; but I should like to know if others have obtained similar results.

Previous to 1841, several of my plum trees had been so attacked by this insect, that I scarcely obtained a ripe plum. Early in the spring of that year, as soon as the blossom buds began to swell, I removed the soil around the tree to the depth of two or three inches, and as far on all sides as the limbs extended. I then deposited in the opening a layer of lime, recently slacked and still warm, about a half an inch in thickness. The soil was immediately restored to its place over the lime, and closely pressed down upon it. I had an abundant crop of well ripened plums. In the spring of 1843, I again applied lime in a similar manner, and with the same success.

In the Autumn of that year, it was stated in some Agricultural Journal, that salt sprinkled around the tree in sufficient quantities to render the ground whitish, would prevent the ravages of the Curculio. In 1843, I made the experiment. The trees blossomed well, and showed an

abundance of fruit; but every plum was attacked by this insect and fell to the ground.

I intend to apply the lime again the present spring; and if I obtain a good crop of ripe plums, my confidence in this remedy will be strong.

Yours, respectfully,
Brunswick, Me., March 23, 1844.

P. C.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—The above experiments of Professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, may prove to be valuable to horticulturists, in enabling them to guard against the most formidable enemy of a valuable and delicious fruit. We hope that others will try the experiment, and we shall be pleased to learn the result.

It is a pleasing consideration to cultivators that those gentlemen who are distinguished not only in our own but in foreign countries, for their deep researches and attainments in those sciences that are intimately connected with agriculture, and its kindred branches, are directing their attention to agricultural improvements, and thus applying science to the most useful practical purposes. Every operation in nature, by which the farmer produces his crops, and rears and fattens his animals, is strictly in accordance with the natural sciences, and the more these sciences are understood by cultivators, the lighter will be their labors, and the greater their success.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.—The introduction of the Berkshire breed of hogs into this country, will be marked in after days, if it be not already, as constituting an important era in the history of American agriculture. Their evident superiority over other breeds, whether domestic or imported, is a feature conclusively developed and borne out by the most satisfactory and irrefragable proof. So decidedly partial, indeed, have the majority of hog raisers become of late, to the "Berkshire," that but few others are now sold where they can be obtained. As they are becoming daily more plenty, the prices asked for pigs—heretofore graduated upon an erroneous principle, and generally exorbitant, will soon fall, we doubt not, to a nearer correspondence with their actual value, and the greatly modified circumstances of society and the times.—*Maine Cultivator.*

To Extract Oil or other Grease.—Take some common magnesia—not the calcined—scrape off a small portion, and rub it on the grease spot. Let it rest half an hour, then brush it lightly off and rub on some fresh magnesia. Repeat this several times till the grease disappears entirely.

THE CROPS.

Never, we believe, has there been at this early season so promising a prospect for superabundant crops of grain, grass and other vegetable productions of the earth, in Washington county, as at the present period. Rich and fertile as is our soil, nature has developed its productive powers to an extent heretofore unknown, and the husbandman is promised a rich reward.

We are gratified to learn from our exchange papers, that the prospects for abundant crops are very general. The winter, which was not vigorous, was succeeded by moderate weather and refreshing showers throughout March, and April has taken the place of May in mildness of weather, and in the variegated foliage in which the forest and fruit trees present themselves to the contemplative eye and mind. True it is, that the pleasing prospect may terminate in an abortion; but we have no reason to predict or apprehend such a termination; nor should we be distrustful of Providence, or doubt that two months hence, the farmers will be preparing their reap hooks and rakes for cutting and gathering their golden crops of grain; and what reason have we to doubt that those pleasing anticipations will be realized? Already has inanimate nature clothed herself with rich and gaudy robes—a fruitful appearance, appreciated by all, except confirmed croakers who are never satisfied with the dispensations of an All-wise and Over-ruling Providence.—*Hagerstown Herald of Free'm.*

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogue at my office.

S. SANDS, American Farmer.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| For a garden up to 20 acres, | \$6 |
| " 100 acres arable land, | 10 |
| " 200 " | 15 |
| " 300 " | 18 |
| " 400 " | 20 |
| Unlimited number of acres, | 25 |

For Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

ABBEY & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13



HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

CORN SHELLING AND HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,

Ap. 17.

OBED HUSSEY.

POTATOES.

5000 BUSHELS MAINE MERCER Potatoes of superior quality, for family use and planting, For Sale, at No. 22, N. GAY STREET, between High and Front streets, and EXCHANGE PLACE, between Commerce and Gay streets.

The quality of these Potatoes cannot be excelled, and their vegetative principle warranted to be uninjured as there has been neither Quick Lime nor Salt put on them to prevent their sprouting.

For Sale by S. D. TONGE, Exchange Place.

ALSO—A few Hundred Bushels of "PINK EYE" Potatoes.

April 10 4t

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,

West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is a like matter of surprise and mortification.

ASNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hlds. or at \$1 per bbl.

E. J. COOPER,

City Block, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Two handsome young Boars, full bred, about 7 months old—\$10 each, or 12 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Sow, same breed, has had her 3d litter, and is now in pig by a boar of the cross of the Irish grazer and China breed—price \$15. Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, Farmer office. ap 5

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 30

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja | Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a | Tobacco—The |
| Do. do. No. 1, 6ja7 | Do. do. 2, 7a11 | active business |
| Do. prime, 5a | Do. do. 3, 5a7 | season of |
| Pork, mess, 9j | Do. do. eastern 2, 6a | Tobacco is ap- |
| Do. No. 1, 9ja9j | Do. do. 3, 5a6 | proaching, & |
| Do. prime, 8 | Lard, Balt. keg, 1, 6ja7 | all good qual- |
| Do. cargo, a | Do. do. 2, none | ities are read- |
| Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6ja7 | Do. do. eastern, 1, a6j | ily taken at |
| Do. middlings, " 5a54 | Do. do. 2, 5a5 | quotations. In- |
| Do. shoulders, " 4a4j | Do. do. bla 1, 6a6j | for, kinds are |
| Do. asst'd, West. 4j | Cheese, casks, 6 | not in demand |
| Do. hams, 5a6j | Do. boxes, 5a8j | & go off slow- |
| Do. middlings, 4j | Do. extra, 12a15 | ly. Stock is |
| Do. shoulders, 3ja4 | | not accumulating |

COTTON.—Virginia, 9a10 Tennessee, lb. 0
Upland, 9 Alabama, 11a12
Louisiana, 11j Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11 Mississippi

LUMBER.—Georgia Flooring 12a15 Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 10a12 Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann' 125a27 Shingles, .P. 2a9
Common, 20a22 Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16 Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10 Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES.—Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31 New Orleans 31a
Porto Rico, 26 Guadeloupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, Sugar House, 28a36

SOAP.—Baltimore white, 12a14 North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4
brown & yell'w 4ja5j

TOBACCO.—Common 2 a 3j Yellow, 8 a 10
Brown and red, 4 a 5 Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7 Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6ja 8 Rappahannock, 6.50a10
wrappery, suitable Kentucky, 3 a
for segars, 8a13 St. Domingo, 13 a 11
Yellow and red, 7a10 Cuba, 15 a 38

PLASTER PARIS.—Cargo, pr ton cash 3.12a Ground per bbl. 1.12a
SUGARS.—Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50 St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50 Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 8j Do. brown, a
New Orleans, 7ja7j Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR.—We quote Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.75a
Do. City Mills, 5.00
Do. Susquehanna, 5.00
Rye, first 3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62
Do. per hhd. 11.75

GRAIN.—Wheat, white, p bu 1.13 Pens, black eye, 50a55
" best Pa. red a111 Clover seed, store \$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md89a105 Timothy do 2a2.50
Corn, white, 43a44 Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35
" yellow Md. 47a48 Chop'd Rye, 100lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 62a Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 27a28 Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 100 Shorts, bushel, 10a

FEATHERS.—per lb. 29a
COFFEE.—Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a 12
P. Rico & Laguay. 6ja 8 Rio, 6ja7j
St. Domingo, 5ja 6 Triage, 3ja 4j

CANDLES.—Mould, common, 9a10 Sperm, 32a33
Do. choice brands, 10ja Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9

red at 111 cents. Sales of Md. white Corn at 44 cts., and of yellow at 47 cts. Sales of Oats at 27 a 28 cts.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent. Jan. 3.

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer. mh 20

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—Just arrived, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of PLOUGHS AND CARTS, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. mh 27 3t

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.



Just received, our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Onion, Cucumber, Broccoli, cauliflower, Beet, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Raspberries, &c. It is a fact known to experienced gardeners, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparably better crops than can be raised from seeds saved in this climate. This is particularly the case with Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
SAM'L AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water sts.
may 14*

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

PRICES—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40.

ap 29

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.
may 1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. 0. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times.
may 1

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber.

Mr. Abner Linthum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Esnor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

ap 17

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

Ap 22

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post ap 3 3t

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at \$6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,

Ross street, near the Public School.

Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer.
feb 21

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned, (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay twelve per cent. interest on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Rosset's, 184 N. Gay st.
mh 27 3*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.—FOR SALE.

A few thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry, introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity, as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for Plants of this delicious and productive species—THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH MAY BE RELIED ON—if left at No. 8, North street, within the next ten days, will be promptly executed at the following low prices, viz:

1000 Roots for \$6.

1000 " " \$50.

Carefully put up, and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,
Chesnut Hill.

ap 10 1t

DEVON CATTLE.



THE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May next, at the Old May Pole Tavern, corner of Paca and German sts. at 4 o'clock P. M., about 20 head FULL BLOOD North Devon Cattle, including bulls, Heifers, Cows and Calves. They have been carefully bred from the best Stock in the country, are beautiful animals, and in fine order.
ap 10

JOHN P. E. STANLEY.

AUCTION SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.



The advertiser having a larger number of Durham Cattle on hand than he can continue to accommodate, will offer a part of his Stock, at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 1st May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the rear of the May Pole Tavern, corner German and Paca sts.; about 20 head of very superior Cattle, consisting of full blood Bulls, from 8 to 24 months old. Full blood Cows with their calves, and in-calf. Also, some young Bulls and some Cows with their calves, and in-calf of crosses with the Devon. Part of this Stock are Herd Book Animals, were reared by the celebrated Wm. Whittaker of England, and their purity of Blood may be relied upon. Two of them took Premiums at the Agricultural Fair at Govanstown last October.
ap 17

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to
D. K. MINOR, Agent.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to
SAML SANDS,
ap 9 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1f

RANDALL & CO.

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R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

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FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Out Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' Improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

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A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. 121